

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 10.

Saturday, November 19, 1796.

[VOLUME X]

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY J. BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET, WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE RECEIVED AT 15s PER ANNUM

**37** **GEORGE ADAMS,**  
RESPECTFULLY informs his  
friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in that commodious house on Main street, the third door below Crofs street; where those who please to favor him with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention.

TO BE SOLD

**THE** fourth Tuesday in November next it being court day, 100 acres, lot, in the town of Winchester, in the county of Winchester, twenty two miles high, with a brick caminey, with three fire places, the terms will be made known at the day of sale.

SAKEL THOMPSON.

October 25, 1796.

**NICHOLAS BRIGHI,**  
ROOT & SHOE  
MANU-  
FACTURER,



FACUTURER,

RETURNS his thanks to his friends & customers for their past favors, and hopes by attention to business to merit them in future. He begs leave to inform the public in general, that he has removed his shop, (some time since) on Crofs street, at the lower end of Col Hart's rope walk—where he continues to carry on the above business in all its branches. He has received from the fettlement, an assortment of the best leather, and has as good workmen as any in the United States. Ladies may have silk, stuff, or leather moes, as near as any made in Philadelphia.

He wants five or six Women's Workmen, to whom good wages will give.

John Embry Lexington, October 1.

There will be sold at Green county court house on the second Tuesday in December next, which will be court day, and the sale continued from day to day until the whole, or so much thereof, as will satisfy the tax and interest due thereon, of the following tract of land (to wit,

John Embry 500 acres, 2d rate, Green river.

John Hall, 1353, 3d rate, do.

Jeremiah Hooper, 2750, do. Sinking creek.

Achibald Kennedy, 1000, 2d rate, Green river.

James Knox, 400, 3d rate, Green river.

James Ross, 50, 2d rate, Sinking creek.

Frederick Skaggs, 200, 3d rate, Green river.

David Thompson, 200, 2d rate, Ruf's creek.

Richard Thurman, 400, 1st rate, & 400, 2d rate, both on Green river.

Wm. Ratcliff, 100, 3d rate, Brush creek.

John Smith, 1000, 2d rate, Pitman's creek, and 900 do. on Green river.

The sale to begin at ten o'clock each day.—Attendance will be given by

JOHN CHISHUM, Esq.

For W. B. H. S. G. Co.

29th Oct. 1796.

NOTICE.

Is hereby given to all who may be interested, that on Friday the eighteenth day of November next, in pursuance of an order of the court of Clarke county; I will attend the commissioners appointed by said court, at my house on the waters of Stoner's fork of Licking; then and there take and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses, for the purpose of establishing the improvement of Col. Daniel Shom, and do such other acts as they shall think proper; according to law.

Peter Scholl.

October 28, 1796.

I shall attend the commissioners appointed by the court of Clarke county, the nineteenth day of November next; at the beginning of an entry of five hundred acres of land, made in my name and entered May 24, 1786, on the waters of Stoner's fork of Licking; then and there to perpetuate the testimony of Esch Smith, respecting the calls of field entry, and do such other acts as they shall think proper; according to law.

JOHN PRICE.

October 16 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber living in Madison county, a fine Mare, natural trotter branded D on the rear shoulder, four white feet, a large star and snip, about thirteen hands high, about two years old.

JACOB RHOADS.

April 1796.

## 11 STOLEN

FROM the subscriber, living one mile below Abingdon, in Washington county, Virginia, a large bay Horse, about fifteen hands high or upwards, four years old last spring, remarkably round bodied, trots and paces, has been worked constantly this summer, and rides very clumsy, has a small star and has been branded on the near jaw with something like L, but is not very perceptible, he is out of a Telo horse, and shews the marks of that breed, and is sleepy eyed, his mane and tail black, switch tail, light mane; was stolen about the night of the 25th of this instant. Any person securing the horse and thief so that he may be brought to justice, shall have thirty dollars reward, or for the horse fifteen dollars and reasonable charges, paid by me.

August 21. ff ROBERT CRAIG.

**27** **A.** & J. W. HUN.

WILL PURCHASE TOBACCO  
Of the present year's growth, at their stores in Lexington, Danville and Frankfort. This is to inform my friends and the public in general, that I have just opened

A STORE,

In Lexington, where I formerly kept Saddler's shop, at the corner of Main and Crofs streets—Confining of

A handsome assortment of Dry Goods, and a Hard Ware—amongst which are a few sets of Saddler's and Shoemaker's tools complete. A most elegant assortment of Milliner's work, such as Bonnets, Hats, Caps, Feathers, & a number of other handsome pieces of Ornament for ladies. Together with a few lady's Watch Chains, and Gold Ear Rings; all these are made in Philadelphia.

He wants five or six Women's Workmen, to whom good wages will give.

John Embry Lexington, October 1.

A large and general assortment of MEDICINE, Amongst which is the following Patent Medicine, (to wit) Caster, Sweet, and British oil. Godfrey's cordial. Bateman's drops. Turlington's balsom of life. Anderson's pills.

ALSO

Madder Alum, Wadding, Ink-Powder, and a quantity of excellent Spices; together with a number of other articles too tedious to mention. All of which will be disposed of at whole or retail, by the public's most obedient, humble servant.

Aug. 25. BENJ. S. COX.

\* \* \* I have some valuable tract in different parts of this State; as well as upwards of one hundred thousand acres in the great bend of Tennessee, which is well known to be of the first quality. Any gentleman inclinable to purchase, may be furnished on the most reasonable terms, and the titles indubitable; which may be seen, by applying as above.

12 FOR SALE,

**T**HAT large and commodious House, on Main street, formerly occupied by Messrs. Erwin & Bryson, and at present by Medrs. Samuel Price & Co.—Its advantageous situation for public business is well known, that it needs no recommendation. For terms apply to the subscribers, who are authorized to sell and convey the same.

THOMAS IRWIN,  
JOHN A. SLITZ.

LEXINGTON, SEPTEMBER 1.

Notice:

WE shall attend commissioners appointed by the court of Madison county, on the 23d instant, (and if the bushes be not done, to continue to meet day after day, until the 25th) to John Ross's pre-emption, about one mile below Mr. Miles Conway's; to take the depositions and perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses, respecting Ross's full right, and do such other acts as shall be judged necessary and agreeable to law.

ALEX. & JAS. PARKER.

Lexington, Nov. 4, 1796.

NOTICE.

WE will attend on the seventh day of December next, with the commissioners appointed by the county court for Campbell county, at the beginning of an entry of 7000 acres, in the name of Benjamin Nethleton; beginning at a stone tree marked L, on the big creek, to be followed by the ten miles East from the Big Bone lick, to take the depositions of such witnesses, as may be necessary to perpetuate testimony concerning full entry, and do such other things as may be deemed requisite to law; the commissioners to meet at the house of Archibald H Reed, on the Cincinnati road.

JOHN STEVENSON,

JOSEPH GRAHAM

atto. in fact for JOHN LITTLE.

N. B. We are interested in a number of claims depending upon said Nethleton's entry.

THE KENTUCKY ALMANAC,

For the Year 1797.

Is just published, and for sale at the Office of the KENTUCKY GAZETTE, by the grofs, dozen or single.

## 20 CHEAP LANDS

The subscriber purpse selling the following Tracts, viz.

FIVE hundred acres, part of that noted tract called Floyd's Woodcock tract, within eight miles of Lexington, and seven from the Kentucky river; the center of which is a never failing spring.

Five hundred acres, lying within six miles of the town of Cynthiana, being one half of a thousand acre survey made for maj. John Moiby, adjoining Coleman's station.

Five hundred acres, situated on the Hanging Fork, within six miles of the late governor's, one hundred and twenty acres of which are cleared, and is a peach orchard of six hundred trees, and has a fine spring of clear, cold water, about 500 gallons of brandy in one year, and there is every appearance of a sufficient quantity of fruit to make five hundred bushels this season; with an apple orchard of four hundred bushels ripening, and a choice collection of cherry trees; together with twenty-five thousand bushels well burnt brick, and a good frame for a house. The above farm rents this year for two hundred dollars.

We will sell the above property VERY LOW, as we are in want of money, and will give a good and just title.

ff ABIAJAH & JOHN W. HUNT.

20 For Sale,

SIX THOUSAND ACRES OF LAND,

INTERESTED for maj. John Moiby, des. and patented in the name of Littleberry Moiby, by law of said John Moiby; lying on main Licking, being part of ten thousand acres beginning at one hundred poles above the mouth of a creek that runs into main Licking on the south side, and ending at a point called the fork of Licking and extending down Licking in ten acres. It is unnecessary to describe the land, as the purchaser will be disposed to make the necessary enquiries previous to his making any proposals.—The title is supposed by those who have carefully examined it to be unquietable, as it is well known to be of the best quality, and no further examination will be necessary.—Upon paying part of the purchase money, a reasonable credit will be given for the balance.

JAMES BROWN, Atto. in fact  
For Littleberry Moiby, jun.

Lexington, June 15, 1796.

N. B. I will also dispose of any other Lands in Kentucky claimed by said Moiby.

THE partnership of M'Coun & Caffman is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—All persons indebted to them, are requested to make immediate payment of their respective accounts, as no further indulgence can now be given. The books are in the hands of James M'Coun.

A STORE will be continued by the subscriber, in the house lately occupied by M'Coun & Caffman, where he means to sell on fallow land.

ff JAMES M'COUN.

Lexington, August 13, 1796.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against John May deceased, either for money due to them, or for contracts payable in lands, are requested to submit to the subscriber a copy of their demands or contracts. All who are indebted to him, or contracts for land, purchased from him, or for locating lands in the state of Kentucky, are requested to make payment; and to perform their specific contracts immediately. The said deceased has by his will left and testament, subjected his lands to the payment of his debts; and the subscriber will make it the first object of his administration to provide for the same, with as much dispatch as the nature and circumstances of the case will admit. And whereas the said John May with his apprentices deceased, left the hands of the Indians on his passage down the river Ohio, many papers and much information perished with him, 'tis probable the subscriber may need the information of others in some matters relative to the negotiation of the deceased in the western country, and he will thankfully receive any communications which gentlemen acquainted with the concerns of the deceased, may think proper to make.

I have appointed Mr. Thomas Caneal my attorney to make inquiry relative to the documents in that part of the land allotted to above.

As the want of a legal representative since the death of Mr. May, has obstructed all operations relative to his transactions, and no doubt to the injury of many, I now intreat that all persons concerned may bring forward their business immediately.

DAVID ROSS, Administrator.

Richmond, January 22, 1796.

P. S. Letters directed to me in Lexington upon the aforesaid business (postage paid) will be duly attended to by

ff THO: CARNEAL.

FOR SALE

ONE thousand acres of the late General Stephen's military survey of LANDS on Hickman, about ten miles from Lexington, and adjoining that part on which General Lawson now lives. For terms apply to Thomas Hart and Cornelius Beatty of said town who are empowered to dispose of the same.

ff THO: CARNEAL.

(A copy.) To

ff WILL, IRVING, C. M. C.

I taken up by the subscriber

Living on Greer's creek, a bay mare, about 3 years old last spring, a star in her forehead, some white on the hind part of the right hind foot, about thirteen and a half hands high, no brand perceptible, appraised to 81.

## LAND For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAS several tracts of Land in different parts of Kentucky, for sale, which he will dispose of reasonably.

JOHN CLAY.

Lexington, 4th Augst, 1796. ff

I HAVE FOR SALE, ABOUT

330 Acres of LAND,

in the county of Fayette, being part of Angus McDonald's military survey—this tract is as well watered as any in the state, and abounds in a number of excellent and never failing springs; between 50 and 60 acres cleared, about 8 acres whereof is beautiful meadow-land, the rest is timbered, and is well watered, and will grow fine timber. A general warranty will be made to the purchaser, who may know the terms on application to Peyton Short, of Woodford, who is authorized to dispose of the same, or the subscriber.

ff THOMAS CARNEAL.

FRESH GOODS

ALEX. & JAMES PARKER,

HAVE just imported, and now opening at their Store, opposite the Court House, a large and handsome assortment of well chosen MERCHANTISE, suited to the present season, which they will sell on very moderate terms for CASH and CREDIT.

May 27, 1796.

3 FOR SALE

8000 Acres on the waters

of State and Flat creeks, near the Iron Works,

entered and patented in the name of William Davis. Also

1000 acres on the north Fork of Licking, in

Macon county, half of Samuel Henry's 2000 acre

survey. And

500 acres, Nelson county, on Aher's creek,

in the name of John Pemberton.

The above lands will be sold for cash, or exchanged on advantageous terms for Military lands on Green river, or for good lands, conveniently situated in the Cumberland country.

The purchaser will apply to the subscriber, living in Scott county.

ff WM. HENRY, Agent.

August 3, 1796. For full account.

AM intreated by Doctor Tenant of Virgini

nia, to sell 200 acres of his MILL TAK

on the Ohio, a few miles above Lou-

ville. The LAND I am informed, lies well,

is well watered; and the title will be secured

by a general warranty. For terms apply to me

ff JOHN WATKINS jun.

MADISON, (to wit.)

October Court, 1796.

ORDERED, that the sheriff of Ma-

donald county, summon Betty M'

Guire, Polly Overly, Zechariah, Ca-

ty, William and Lucy Welch, heirs

and legatees of Thomas Welch dec.

to appear before the justices of the

county court of Madison, at the court

house, on the first Tuesday in Decem-

ber next, to shew cause, if any they

can, why the lands which they claim

as heirs to the said Thomas Welch,

should not be exposed to sale; and

that a copy of this order be published,

eight weeks in the Kentucky Gazette.

(A copy.) To

ff WILL, IRVING, C. M. C.

I taken up by the subscriber

Living on Greer's creek, a bay mare, about 3

years old last spring, a star in her forehead,

some white on the hind part of the right hind

foot, about thirteen and a half hands high,

no brand perceptible, appraised to 81.

ff DAVID ROWLAND.

August 15, 1796.

ARMY of the SAMBRE and MEUSE.

General Ernouff, Chief of the Staff of the army of the Sambre and Meuse, to the Directory.

Head-quarters at Sulzbach, 2d Fructidor, August 19.

The advanced guard of Gen. Colaud's division, commanded by Gen. Ney, prepared to attack the enemy on the morning of the 20th Mefidor, (Aug. 17.) and for this purpose filed off by the great road which leads from Hohenlohe to Sulzbach. This road, the only one that is practicable for artillery, is situated in a defile not more than 200 toises wide in the wildest part. The mountains on either side are very high, and their summits are clothed with firs, planted extremely thick. The distance from Hohenlohe to Sulzbach, is six leagues. The enemy's advanced posts were situated two leagues from Sulzbach in a wood on the side of the road, between which and the mountain that forms the right of the defile, is a plain bounded by other woods, on which the enemy had placed a few squadrons, and some artillery. On the left of the woods which border on the road, the enemy had placed artillery on a spot which commanded a view of the whole country for two leagues round.

In this situation the enemy waited to receive us. On those parts of the hills which were accessible, they had posted riflemen in the woods on the right and left; we had therefore to receive their fire, that of the artillery on the road and in the plain, and that of the troops stationed in front of the wood. Gen. Ney immediately drew up his troops; after a short and energetic speech, he ordered the wood to be carried with the bayonet, and at the same time he made the flankers of his right wing climb the hill, in order to divert the attention of the enemy from the main attack.

Gen. Hohenlohe was in the woods, and by his presence animated the troops. The fire in the front and flanks was terrible; but it did not damp the courage of our brave fellows. They entered the wood with their usual intrepidity; and the enemy, unable to withstand the impetuosity of their attack, dispersed and fled. In vain did Prince Hohenlohe attempt to rally them; they were deaf to his voice, and only listened to that of fear. Gen. Ney pursued them, and Gen. Hohenlohe was solely indebted for his safety to the swiftness of his horse.

We remained masters of the wood, the plain and part of the road. But in proportion as we attempted to advance, the obstacle increased. The enemy, emboldened by the advantageous position which they occupied, and supported by powerful reinforcements, advanced to attack us. The commander in chief was then obliged to change his position; he ordered the main body of Colaud's division to advance and support his van guard, in order to turn completely the enemy's right. During this time, Gen. Ney maintained his advantage, and as soon as he was reinforced from the main body, he renewed the charge with fresh ardor. From the scene of action to the town of Sulzbach, the ground is entirely covered with woods, separated from each other by small plains and ravines. — Each wood was disputed foot by foot.

At length Gen. Grenier arrived on the enemy's left, who being apprised of his approach by scouts, retreated to their last position, the most formidable of the whole. In front of Sulzbach is a rock covered with wood, on the summit of which is a level piece of ground capable of containing 5 or 600 men. The front of this rock is inaccessible; its flanks were defended by artillery and musquetry. The great road leading to Sulzbach, passes along the left flank of the rock, on that side it is accessible, the ascent being easy enough; it is totally covered with firs. On the left of the rock is a small plain surrounded with wood. In the middle of the plain there is a small hamlet, surrounded with trees and hedges. — It is not possible to enter this plain from the side on which we were situated, by any other way than through a narrow defile. The enemy having no fears for their left, had neglected to occupy the hamlet, as well as that part of the wood on their left, which is situated beyond the plain. The commander in chief observing this omission, ordered Gen. Grenier to make Gen. Oliver's brigade file off by the wood, and take possession of its border; at the same time he ordered Gen. Ney to throw a

body of light infantry into the hamlet. The enemy, being apprised of this circumstance, detached some troops & artillery to recover the wood, but the fire of Gen. Oliver's brigade compelled them to fall back upon the rock. This movement prevented the enemy from perceiving that we had thrown troops into the hamlet. Gen. Ney sent a squadron of Chasseurs to arrange themselves in battle array. The enemy immediately ordered three squadrons of the regiment of Latour to charge it. Our chasseurs retired by degrees behind the hamlet. The enemy's squadron arrived there, and received at twenty paces off, the fire of the light infantry. The ranks were soon in disorder. The enemy fell back with precipitation, leaving upon the field of battle many dead, among whom were three commanders and six officers. They lost also several horses.

It was now seven in the evening, and the action still continued round the rock; the fire was brisk and well supported, and the bravery of the troops who defended it was equal to that of the assailants. The possession of the plain had given us the means of bringing up artillery to batter the right flank; but it was impossible to do the same by the left, as the enemy occupied the heights which commanded the road. — Several times our grenadiers attempted to scale the inaccessible side of the rock, where they were secured by the projecting parts from the enemy's fire; but all their attempts proved fruitless — they fell back again with pieces of the rock which gave way with them. At length Gen. Lefebvre reached the heights on the left, but the enemy still defended themselves with obstinacy, while the darkness of the night increased the horror of the combat. The firing continued until eleven o'clock. The enemy had lost part of their light troops on the Glacis of Sulzbach, which being divided from the rock by a deep ravine, was a position not to be attacked. The troops which defended the rock, attempted to retreat by the road which leads to the town; a part of them were either cut to pieces or made prisoners. Night prevented Gen. Lefebvre from pursuing the enemy. As soon as he had secured the heights, he posted himself on them, and the troops encamped on the field of battle.

General Championet's advanced guard commanded by Gen. Klein, had met with the enemy on the heights of Augsburg, and was engaged during the whole day, so that he could not take the position which the General in Chief had directed.

The next day Gen. Grenier's division marched to Amberg, where they fell in with the enemy, whom they forced to repass the Vils, and evacuate the town. They then took a position behind the town, and sent three regiments of dragoons in pursuit of the enemy. The General placed an advanced guard beyond Amberg, upon the road to Nabburg, by which the enemy retired.

Gen. Championet's division quitted the heights of Augsburg, of which they had got possession, and took a position with their right stretching to Ultersberg, the centre to Killersberg, and their left towards Amberg, having the river Vils before its front.

The advanced guard, under the command of Gen. Klein, occupies the villages of Lengfeld, Ebermannsfeld, Langen, and Voitshof.

The next day (Aug. 19) was passed in reconnoitring. It appears certain that the enemy has retreated behind the Nab. All the peasants who have questioned, have assured me, that all the baggage had been taken to Augsburg.

ERNOUFF.

P. S. The enemy's generals who were present at this affair, were, Kray, commander in chief, Hohenlohe, Finck, Montfoult, and Elsner.

From the same in the same.

Head-quarters, Amberg 4th Fructidor, Aug. 21.

The army made a movement yesterday, General Lefebvre's division proceeded to Kerschan, and from thence following the road of Wernberg, to keep up a position upon the Nab, having Wernberg in front. The General was to establish his advanced guard on the left bank of the Nab, and to get possession of the Pfreimt. General Colaud's division passed the Vils in front of Fronenberg, and marched to Amberg, and thence to the Schwarzenfeld Road, in order to take a position with the right at Wolpert, and the left in the direction

of Nabburg, parallel with the Nab, Gen. Colaud was to occupy Nabburg in order to join Gen. Lefebvre, and to post his advanced guard to the left bank of the Nab, on the Fehn road, in case the enemy had not very considerable force in that part.

General Grenier following the same road as General Colaud's division, was to take up a position with his left at Wolpert, and his right, in the direction of Erling. General Championet's division passing the Vils at Haemuld and following the road to Schwander, went to take up a position with his right at Entershoff and his left in the direction of Erling. This General was to post his advanced guard to Schwan-dorf, and to throw a part upon his right to communicate with General Bironadot, who occupies Tering and perhaps Yelburg. General Bonnard follows the movement of Championet's division.

Such were the dispositions of the General in Chief, who did not think that the enemy dreamed of checking us in front of the Nab.

The town of Amberg is situated at the bottom of a hill, and the right bank of the river Vils, on the left bank, and in front of the Vils, is a plain of about a league in circumference, which rises in a gradual slope and is skirted by woods. The Ratibon road is on the left of this plain, and passing through these woods. Two leagues from Augsburg the road turns off, which, passing by Schwarzenfeld, stretches on to the frontier of Bohemia. This road is on the left. The Ratibon road is a direct line. It was by the first that the enemy retreated, and about a league from where the road turns off. The enemy's right was supported by heights covered with woods behind Wolpert; their front extended to Kueing and Tirsfelds; thence to the Nab; and the front of that way was defended by marshes and abatis; a party of their couteau had also the same defence.

They had established batteries on the heights behind Wolpert which enfiladed the avenues in the wood by which they might be approached. The Commander in Chief was aware of the impossibility of attempting to force such a post. Our riflemen, however advanced in the plain, between the heights and the woods occupied by the enemy, the light artillery followed them close, and was stationed on the right and left of the wood, to answer that which the enemy had posted there. It was eight in the morning.

The enemy from the advantageous position which they occupied, could see all our movements. They soon perceived that they might reach the Amberg road before us under favour of the woods, which extended from their position to the road; and they accordingly sent some troops thither. At ten as the Commander in Chief was apprised of this, he ordered General Colaud to send a brigade to meet them, General Jacobin, who led them, took the road on the skirts of the wood, and by a quick march gained before the enemy, the passage by which they were to enter the road.

In this place the action was brief and bloody. The enemy, having no fears for their left, detached fresh troops every instant to support the fire and force the passage. The Commander in Chief ordered three divi-sions from the centre to make a movement to the left. General Championet drew close to General Grenier's, and General Grenier's to General Colaud's. The enemy's first attacks were impetuous, that our troops were obliged to retreat several times; but they soon recovered the ground they had lost. The enemy seeing that at the extremity of their left wing they experienced an insurmountable resistance, attempted a diversion on that side which had been weakened by the detachments which had been drawn off from it to another quarter.

The heads of their columns appeared on the heights behind Wolpert; a numerous cavalry defended the hill, in order to draw up in order of battle in the plain below; but the second regiment of dragoons immediately advanced, and notwithstanding the fire of the artillery, they reached the foot of the hill before the enemy who halted on the declivity, without daring to descend.

The second regiment remained more than three hours exposed to the fire of the enemy's guns; and their boldness and intrepidity prevented the enemy from entering the plain. The Commander in Chief rewarded this brave regiment in the person of one of their Captains, whom he promoted on

the field of battle, to the rank of Chief of a squadron.

While the enemy were attempting to descend into the plain, Gen. Kray, at the head of a chosen body of troops, attacked Gen. Jacobin. Night coming on, and each side exerted its utmost effort to terminate the affair before night. Gen. Jacobin attacked on all sides, put himself at the head of two battalions, attacked the enemy, and bore down all before him.

The heights so long disputed were abandoned. The enemy, however retreated in good order; it was impossible for General Colaud to pursue them across the plain, having no cavalry. It was then nine o'clock at night, and our troops lay upon their arms all night on the field of battle.

ERNOUFF.

Lexington, November 19.

THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS  
TO BOTH HOUSES OF THE LEGISLATURE  
OF THE STATE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,

I cannot neglect the present favorable opportunity of addressing through you, to my fellow citizens in general, the high sense which I entertain of that esteem and confidence which induced them to call me to the important office which I now fill; an honor the more flattering because it was un-foliated.

A stranger to every view, but what is connected with the interest of the Commonwealth, I have entered on the duties of my office with the pleasing hope, that, by unrewarded diligence, and an impartial administration of government, I should not altogether disappoint the expectations of my constituents.

It is with peculiar pleasure that I call your attention to the present situation of our country. If we take a retrospective view of the western parts of the United States immersed in war, and of this state in particular, to lately harassed by the frequent threats of a cruel savage race, spreading terror and distress on all our frontiers; and compare it with its situation at present, when by the direction and exertions of the federal government, as the instrument of a wise and gracious Providence, the blessings of peace are not only in expectation, but in our enjoyment; if we advert to the increase of our population, the rapid extension of our settlements to the extremities of our territory in almost every direction, the flourishing state of our agriculture and improvements, and the establishment in various places of manufactures; if we contemplate the cessation of a year of the greatest plenty in a year of the greatest scarcity, and the prospects which are opened to agriculture and commerce by the free navigation of the river Mississippi, an object so long and so earnestly desired by the Western people, and now secured to us by the treaty concluded with the United States and the king of Spain; if we take into our view this accumulation of blessings, where is the nation that hath greater reason to be thankful, to be contented and happy.

Thus fortunately circumstanced, the present posture of our affairs is peculiarly favorable to legislative deliberation, and invites to a calm review of the laws of the government. Suffer me to request your attention to such of them as, in my opinion, claim immediate consideration. Among these none seem to call louder upon the humanity and justice of the General Assembly, than our criminal laws, as they stand connected with the law concerning grand juries; they have been found insufficient to bring to justice the perpetrators of the most enormous crimes, while crimes of a more trivial nature are subjected by them to capital punishment. This great disproportion between punishments and crimes, however suited to the policy of a despotic government, is inconsistent with the principles and derogatory from the honor of a free and enlightened people, and has a claim to the exercise of legislative wisdom and candor.

In the business of establishing the boundary line between this state and the state of Virginia, the executive will need some farther directions from the legislature. — Agreeably to

the act on this subject which was passed at the last session of assembly, commissioners have been appointed on the part of this state and the state of Virginia; but, I am sorry to add, that this important business has not terminated so happily as might have been expected, owing to a disagreement between our commissioners and those of Virginia, in the construction of the law upon which they were to proceed. The commissioners' report on this subject will be laid before you as soon as it comes to hand.

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

The expenses incurred in attempting the accomplishment of this desirable object, together with the rewards due for the services of the persons employed, are yet unpaid for, and I have no doubt of your making the appropriations necessary for that purpose.

The general revenue laws of the state seem to demand a careful review; the act establishing a permanent revenue, having gone through so many hasty alterations, has become so complex, and is capable of different constructions, that its operation is considerably obstructed.

While it authorizes the collection of arrears of 1792 and 1793, by the collectors of the different counties, a doubt has arisen whether there be any existing law to compel them to pay the money to collect, into the public treasury. I am authorized to say that the attorney general has given it as his decided opinion, that there is not. Another part of the law subjects lands not entered with the commissioners in a limited time, to forfeiture for the benefit of the state. A question will naturally arise here, whether, when any one thus forfeits his title to the state, it can or ought to affect the title of another who claims the same land under a grant from the commonwealth, and who has complied with the requirements of the law. A doubt may likewise suggest itself on this part of the law, whether it be not a violation of the 7th section of the compact between this state and Virginia, and consequently repugnant to the constitution. My object in stating these doubts is to excite your attention to the laws on which they have originated.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives,

The act authorizing the governor to transmit certain papers to the secretary of war, and for other purposes was acted upon by my predecessor, and a power of attorney was forwarded to two of our delegates in Congress to settle the accounts and draw the money. I have just received from one of those gentlemen an official report on the subject, from which it appears that the demands of this state on the United States have not been complied with. The ground of the rejection of our claims, on the part of the secretary of war, was, that no provision had been made by Congress, to whom application must be made before payment could be granted. I shall lay the papers before you with a view of receiving your further instructions.

The act which was passed at the last session of the assembly, for the relief of the Green river settlers, has in part produced its intended effect, as nearly one half of those settlers have complied with the terms of the law, and paid into the public treasury something more than four thousand pounds; whether the remaining part of the settlers have hitherto been rendered unable to comply with the terms of the law, by the difficulties experienced during the late severe season, or by any other cause, I cannot say; however, they have unquestionably forfeited their claims to the state; in consequence of which, the benevolent intentions of the assembly have been frustrated, and the expectations of the most necessitous part of the settlers disappointed. I do most sincerely recommend them to you as proper subjects of legislative indulgence.

From a statement made to me by the auditor of public accounts, it appears that there is a balance in favor of this state of more than eleven thousand pounds, in consequence of the revenue laws which have been enacted. Will I congratulate you on this flourishing state of our treasury, I cannot but express my confidence at the same time, that your wisdom and discretion will be exercised in appropriating the surplus to such public purposes of general utility, as appear the most important. The act for transferring certain entry books, so far as was confined to the executive, has been executed. The ap-

pointments which have been made by the executive since the last session of the assembly pursuant to our constitution and laws, shall be laid before you, gentlemen of the senate, for your approbation in the present.

Before I take my leave, permit me, fellow citizens, to assure you of my promptness to concur with you in the prosecution of every measure which will promote the further prosperity and happiness of the commonwealth, and secure those blessings of which Heaven has given us the possession.

By a gentleman who arrived in town on Wednesday last from Baltimore, we are informed, that he paid Mr. Ellicot on the Ohio, on his way to Natchez; from thence to proceed to run the boundary line between the United States and the territory of the King of Spain, agreeably to treaty.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

As the Author's reasons for withholding his true signature from the piece signed by The Examiner, are, because it contains personal reflections—we offer it as a good reason, not to publish it without.

We thank "An old Resident" for his friendship; but must inform him, we have read the Fable of the Monkey, Cat, and Chestnut.

\* Advertisements omitted this week for want of room, shall appear in our next.

### To the Public.

From a received opinion that the different Departments in the General Government, now are (or shortly may be) filled with men, whose political sentiments differ materially from those who lately filled them; it may be presumed, that an entire new system of policy may be adopted, or at least a material change made in the present. In either case, Citizens of every description, must feel themselves deeply interested. As there is no other possible method by which the people at large can, at this remote distance, be made acquainted with such proceedings in the different Departments, as will enable them to form a right judgment of the general policy of the nation, we think the medium of the press, and as the present plan of the News-Papers published in this State is too contracted, compactly to answer so desirable an end, as well as the ordinary purposes of a News-Paper, the Editor submits the following.

### PROPOSALS.

For Publishing the KENTUCKY GAZETTE twice a week:

1. That this Paper be published every Wednesday and Saturday, from and after the first day of January next.
2. That the price per annum to Subscribers, be THREE POUNDS AND A HALF; one half to be paid at the time of publishing, and the balance at the end of the year.

As the existence of a News-Paper depends entirely on the patronage of the public; it would be imprudent to attempt any material change in one already established, without first obtaining their approbation; wherefore, the Editor requests all those who are subscribers to the KENTUCKY GAZETTE on the present plan, and who will approve of the above alteration, to signify their disapprobation before the time it is intended to take effect—such as are silent, will be considered as agreeing to the proposal, and consequently their papers continued.

The public's humble servant.

JOHN BRADFORD.

November 19, 1796.

### LIBERTY.

TONW LOTS FOR SALE.

WILL be sold by Auction, on the 15th of December next, the Lots in the town of Luskay, at the mouth of Eighteen Mile creek, in the Ohio, in Shelby county; agreeably to an act of the present General Assembly. The sale to be held on the ground, and continued from day to day; as may be thought necessary.—12 months credit will be given to the purchasers. Whether the remaining part of the settlers have hitherto been rendered unable to comply with the terms of the law, by the difficulties experienced during the late severe season, or by any other cause, I cannot say; however, they have unquestionably forfeited their claims to the state; in consequence of which, the benevolent intentions of the assembly have been frustrated, and the expectations of the most necessitous part of the settlers disappointed. I do most sincerely recommend them to you as proper subjects of legislative indulgence.

From a statement made to me by the auditor of public accounts, it appears that there is a balance in favor of this state of more than eleven thousand pounds, in consequence of the revenue laws which have been enacted. Will I congratulate you on this flourishing state of our treasury, I cannot but express my confidence at the same time, that your wisdom and discretion will be exercised in appropriating the surplus to such public purposes of general utility, as appear the most important. The act for transferring certain entry books, so far as was confined to the executive, has been executed. The ap-

pointments which have been made by the court of Franklin county, on the tenth day of December next, at their house on the waters of the North fork, near George Lewis's mill, in order to take the depositions and produce the evidence of the claimants, respecting an entry of 500 acres of land, entered on a Treasury warrant in my name, and do such other acts as shall be judged necessary and agreeable to law.

Apply to John Fowler Esq. in Lexington, to William Trigg Esq. in Frankfort, or to me in Woodford county.

GEORGE MITER,

### To be Sold to the Highest Bidder.

On Friday the fifth instant, on the plantation where William Tandy deceased, formerly lived, THE remaining estate of said deceased, consisting of Household Furniture, Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Plantation Utensils &c. A credit of twelve months will be given for all sums above twenty shillings, on the purchasers giving bond with approved security. The sale will commence at 12 o'clock, when attendance will be given by the

EXECUTORS.

November 18, 1796.

### To BE SOLD

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.

ON Thursday, the eighth day of December next, at the plantation of Joseph Royal Farrar decd. the stock of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, together with household and kitchen furniture, and all the crops of corn and fodder of said deceased. Twelve months credit will be given the purchasers, for all sums above forty shillings, on giving bond and approved security to

JOSEPH ROGERS,

AND JENNEY ROGERS.

N. B. At the same time and place, there will be Negroes to hire out, and Cleared Land to let.

3W

### FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STAYED or stolen from Lime-stone, on the last day of October, a black Horse, about fifteen years old, about fourteen hands high, a large star in his forehead, one hind foot white, a small white spot on each side of his hindquarters, a small piece bit off one of his ears—much used to the gears.

Also a Chestnut Sorel Mare, about six years old, about fourteen hands high, a small flip on her nose, some saddle spots, heavy made, branded P. on the off buttock—used to the gears. Whoever delivers said creatures to the subscriber, living at Grant's old cabin, shall have Ten Dollars, or if stolen, and the thief brought to justice, the above reward.

JAMES INGELS.

November 12, 1796. \* 1W

### RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living in Woodford county, a young, dark mulatto woman, named BETTY, aged about twenty years, of a low stature, had with her, a green skirt, and a white apron, a small dog—her hair brown, a small star in the edge of her hair, flat nose, and lips wider than thick. She is probably about Lexington, Capt. John Holder's, or Bourne's. Whoever will secure her in jail, shall have a reward of FIVE DOLLARS—if she is brought home a reward of TEN DOLLARS shall be given by

H. MARSHALL.

Nov. 9. 3W

HIS is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that I have granted, last March, to Joseph Hawkins, of Fayette county, two bonds—one call bond for 1000, payable in March 1797; the other payable in April, for 1000. Said bonds were granted for land, on Bird's Creek, in Madison county. The subscriber's land not being sufficient according to contract (other chancing said land)—I therefore, when every person or persons whatsoever, not to take any assignment on any of said mentioned bonds; as I am determined not to pay any part thereof unless compelled by law.

JOHN M'DONALD.

Nov. 12, 1796. \* 1W

AKEN up by the subscriber, on the call of Hickory, a foal filly, two years old, not docked nor branded, appears to be about thirteen hands high appraised to 61.

RICHARD CREWS.

July 13, 1796. \*

WHEREAS my wife Mary Coll, has eloped with me from my bed and board—this is therefore to forewarn all persons from crediting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

His RICHARD CREWS.

October 19, 1796. \* 1W

NOTICE.

HIS that Commissioners appointed by the court of Franklin county, will meet on Wednesday the 7th of December, at Goat's Station, and proceed from thence to an entry of four hundred acres of land, made in the name of Abraham Keller, in order to take the depositions of sundry witnesses, to establish the calls in said entry and perpetuate their testimony; and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

JOHN KELLER.

November 17, 1796. \*

NOTICE.

HIS that Commissioners appointed by the court of Franklin county, will meet on Wednesday the 7th day of December, at Goat's Station, and from thence proceed to an improvement on the North side of Elkhorn about one and a half miles from the mouth, and called for a certificate for pre-emption, in the name of Isaac Keller, in order to take the depositions of certain witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting said claim, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

JOHN KELLER.

November 17, 1796. \*

NOTICE.

HIS that Commissioners appointed by the court of Franklin county, will meet on Wednesday the 7th day of December, at Goat's Station, and from thence proceed to an improvement on the North side of Elkhorn about one and a half miles from the mouth, and called for a certificate for pre-emption, in the name of Isaac Keller, in order to take the depositions of certain witnesses and perpetuate their testimony respecting said claim, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

JOHN KELLER.

November 17, 1796. \*

NOTICE.

HIS that Commissioners appointed by the court of Franklin county,

TO BE RENTED.

In the Town of MILFORD, Madison County, Court House,

A HOUSE and LOT, the most convenient of any in said Town for a Public House, with Stables &c. for one year, or longer time. For terms apply to Benjamin Holliday, living near MILFORD. SAMUEL ESTILL.

Nov. 7.

TO BE SOLD, by Public Auction,

AT the Court house in Macon county, on the 31st day of December next, the following property, or of much thereof will pay the taxes due thereon, for the years 1792, 1793, 1794, and 1795—the sale to continue from day to day it necessary, viz.

Daniel Henry, 10,000 acres, 3d rate, Ohio.

Charles Taylor, 32,647, do. Little Sandy,

Chapman Austin and Others, 4000, 2d rate,

on the north side of Licking, surveyed for Thomas Austin.

John Fowler, 1162 3-4, do. surveyed for Fowler and Pitts on Sandy.

Same, 9463, do. near the Ohio.

Same, 500, do. Paint creek, Sandy,

Same, 1000, 3d rate, do.

Same, 1000, do. do.

Same, 1000, do. do.

Same, 1000, do. do.

Same, 7092 3-4, do. south fork of big Sandy.

Charles Fleming, 16,191, do. waters of Ohio.

William Petree, 531 1-2, do. Sandy.

Gideon Gravelin, 1000, 2d rate, Ohio.

John Miller, 1023, do. Sandy.

John & Thomas Miller, 10,732 1-2, do. do.

Charles & William Marshall, 13,116, do. north fork of Licking. William Marshall's half paid.

Robert Wood, 1000, do. Ohio.

James Wood, 1000, do. do.

The heirs of Joseph Wood, 1000, 3d rate, Licking.

Rouben Austin, 1000, 2d rate, Licking waters.

Same, 2000, do. do. do.

Jeffie Anderson, 1000, do. do.

Abraham Archer, 2200, do. Johnson's fork.

James Bell, 7118 1-2, do. Licking.

John Grendhard, 1000, do. Licking waters.

Fielding Fickle, 69, do. Licking.

John Harris, 3700, do. Locust creek.

Jordan Harris, 5200, 3d rate, north fork of Licking.

Capt. John Harris, 5000, do. do.

Col. Geo. Stuolefield, 3-3, do. Fox's creek.

Allie Wornack, 5000, do. each side of little Sandy.

Charles Patterson, 5625, do. on the north fork of Licking creek.

Samuel Bell, 450, do. on Licking.

Stephen T. Mason, 12,000, 3d rate, Sandy.

Henry Timberlake, 1000, 2d rate, on Licking.

Robt. Pollard, 16,191, 3d rate, waters of Ohio.

Bennett Fisher, 500, 2d rate.

James Douglas, 1000, do.

Charles Grinn, 12,000, 3d rate, Licking.

Graham & Jones, 29,500, do. Trippet's creek.

Richard Hoit, 1000, 2d rate.

David Kots, 353, 3d rate, Cabin creek.

Same, 2000, do.

David Kots & John May, 60,000, 3d rate, big Sandy.

Giles Rains, 200, 2d rate.

Oliver Cleland, 665, do. on Locust creek.

William M'Kinney, 700, 1d rate.

George Mason, 2749, 3d rate, Otter creek.

Samuel Ragland, 2002, do. on the Ohio.

Thomas Crawley, 3000, do. Licking.

James Brown, 4250, do. Sandy.

Joseph Morris, 1000, do.

John Ramsey, 600, 2d rate, Sandy.

Richard Webb, 125, do. Licking.

Same, 600, do.

John Blodfus, of Virg. 500, do. N. Licking.

William Care, 520, do. on Stophone creek.

William Willson, 1000, do.

John Hunt sen. 600, do.

Same, 11,918, 2d rate.

William Alexander, 3274, do.

John Galloway, 10,600, do.

William M'Junkins, 3000, 2d rate.

Alexander Stewart, 520, 2d rate.

William Burnett, 1332, do.

Hendley's heirs, 200, 1d rate.

Samuel Rayland, 2002, 3d rate.

Robert Daniel, 12,345, 2d rate, on Tyee creek.

Jacob Myers, 18,924, do.

Same, 4823, 3d rate.

THOMAS DOBYNS, Shif.

NOTICE.

HAT Commissioners appointed by the court of Franklin county,

will meet on Wednesday the 7th of December, at Goat's Station, and from thence proceed to an improvement on the North side of Elkhorn about one

and a half miles from the mouth, and

called for a certificate for pre-emption,

in the name of Isaac Keller, in order

to take the depositions of certain

witnesses and perpetuate their testimony

respecting said claim, and do such

other acts as shall be deemed necessary

and agreeable to law.

JOHN KELLER.

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witnesses and perpetuate their testimony

respecting said claim, and do such

other acts as shall be deemed necessary

and agreeable to law.

JOHN KELLER.

NOTICE.

### TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

AS found as a nut o'er the plain  
I of late whistled, chock full of glee;  
A stranger to sorrow and pain,  
As happy, as happy could be.

As plump as a partridge I grew,  
My heart being lighter than cork;  
My hummers were calmer than dew;  
My body was fatter than pork.

Thus happy I hop'd I should pass,  
Sleek as grease down the current of time;  
But pleasures are brittle as glass,  
Although as a fiddle they're fine.

JEMMA, the pride of the vale,  
Like a top mimbly danc'd o'er our plains;  
With envy the ladies were pale—  
With wonder stood gaping the swains.

She smil'd like a basket of chips—  
As tall as a boy—pole her lips—  
As sweet as molasses her lips—  
As bright as a button herer.

Admiring, I gaz'd on each charm,  
My peace that would trouble so soon,  
And thought not of danger nor harm,  
Any more than the man in the moon.

But now to my sorrow I find,  
Her heart is as hard as a brick;  
To my pallion forever unkind,  
Tho' of passion I'm full as a tick.

I sought her affections to win,  
In hopes of obtaining relief,  
Till I like a hatchet grew thin,  
And like a haddock grew deaf.

I late was as fit as a doe,  
And playlone and spry as a cat;  
But now I am dull as a hoe,  
As lean and as weak as a rat.

Unless the un pitying fate,  
With paws as a devilish clam her,  
As certain as death, or as rates,  
I soon shall be dead as a hammar.

KADANDA.

### ANECDOTE.

A French beau coming to a fine inn in London, calls for a pennyworth of bread, a pennyworth of cheese, and a pennyworth of beer; then goes to bed; and in the morning called for about the same quantity for his breakfast and demanded what was to pay. The maid, seeing he made a gentleman appear, makes a sensible reply, and darted in to M. M. M., who very pertly told him, it was a great deal of money; but if you may have ten shillings, ten shillings you shall have; I thought the house might be troubled with rats that I had no sleep last night. The inn-keeper told him what he said was true, and would give any thing to get rid of them; which the Frenchman undertook for a bottle of wine; and after drinking it, says, now call me into your room and make dem every one of you ten shillings, and dey never trouble your gods again while dey live.

Will be sold to the highest Bidder,

BY RICHARD DONEY.

90 Tents of the 8th instant, at Clarke court house (being counted) one half of 337 1/2 acres of land, lying on the waters of Licking. A tract of land 1/2 acres, lying on the waters of said river, the property of John Kay, taken by executors to satisfy Ro. Rankin.

R. G. S. Shiff. C. C.

IVY E.

18 hereby given to all whom it may concern, that I shall attend with commissioners, appointed by the court of Shelby, on the twenty-eighth day of November next, at Boone's old station on Clear creek, in the county of Shelby then to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses, to establish the improvement of Benjamin Van Cleve, and the place where the painted stone stood.—On the same day I shall attest at the improvement made by George Potts, on Muldrough's creek, in the same county, and at the improvement made by Coulson on Old creek then to perpetuate the testimony of sundry witnesses to establish the said improvement, &c.

NICHOLAS MERIWETHER.

On the 23d day of November instant, I shall attend with commissioners, appointed by the court of Shelby county, on an entry of four hundred acres, made in my name, on Tick creek, to include an improvement made by Matthias Brock—in order to take the depositions of such witnesses as I may think necessary, to perpetuate testimony concerning the calls in said entry, and to such other calls as may be judged necessary and according to law. The commissioners to meet at Noland Daniel's.

MICHAEL TROUTMAN.

November 2, 1796.

18 hereby revoke a power of attorney, given by me to Rice Hargard and David Haggard, to transact business for me in Cabell county, North Carolina, as I shall now do the business myself.

EDMUND HAGGARD.

October 31, 1796.

JUST PUBLISHED.

And may be had at this Office—

Price 4d.

AN OFFICIAL ACCOUNT  
Of the Situation, Climate, Soil, Products, &c. of  
that part of Louisiana, which lies between the  
Mississippi and New Madrid, or U. S. & La. a Crasie,  
and on the West side of the Mississippi. Together  
with an Abstract of the Spanish Government,  
etc.

### TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

JACOB LAUDAMAN,  
INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he continues his Tobacco Manufactory in Lexington on Main street, opposite Lawyer Hughes's, where he has his hand, a which he will warrant equal to any manufactured or sold at this market; for which three months credit will be given to those who purchase a large quantity, on their giving bond and security if required.

LOSING,  
On the road leading from Lexington to Mr. Albertus Britz's, on Little North Elkhorn, on the 17th of this inst.

A RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing some papers, which will be of no service to any person but the subscriber; any person finding the same and conveying it to Mr. Bradford in Lexington shall have TEN DOLLARS by me.

BENJAMIN ANDERSON.  
Oct. 18, 1796.

### 200 acres of Land

FOR sale, as good as in the state, on the main road leading from Lexington to major Henry's mill, six miles from Lexington and six miles from Georgetown: 92 acres in good fence, 85 cleared, 8 acres of good meadow in the state. The title indubitable.—For terms apply to Mr. John Gardner, who is fully authorized to make sale by me,

ROBERT BENTHAM.

### WASHING

To be had at the subscriber's, and a few GENTEL BOARDERS  
will be taken, next door to Mr. Hutton the subscriber, on Main street, Lexington.

JOSEPH BULLOCK.  
May 23, 1796.

This day I do acknowledge that it was wrong and am now sorry for that I put my wife Maryann in the public papers, by taking the advice of other people; and I do acknowledge to give her fine privilege, as is due to my wife, from this date forward. Given under my hand the day and year above written.

His  
EDMUND X CHANEY,  
mark.  
John Lichridge.  
18p

### NINE PENCE Reward.

UN away from the subscriber on the 8th day of October, an Apprentice named James Nuel, bound to the Blacksmith's trade about seventeen years old, brown hair, down look—it is supposed he will make for the old settlement. The above reward will be paid, if he is delivered to me in Lexington.

FRANCIS CARSON.  
Nov. 2, 1796.

TAken up by the subscriber, on the waters of Stokes creek, Clark County, one bay Mare, six years old, branded J, on the neck shoulder and buttock, this 3 H, but not very plain, appraised to 10L.

WILLIAM YOUNG.  
CLEMENT HAMILTON.  
July 30, 1796.

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living on the Rolling, near captain Muldrough's, a bay Mare, four years old, thirteen hands high, one hind foot short this 3 H, but not very plain, appraised to 9L.

TAken up by the subscriber, on the Rolling, the South side of the Rolling fork, about four and a half miles above the preceding entry (20 wt) Charles Huff made the following entry: "Charles Huff enters 1000 acres upon a treasury warrant, on the north side of the Rolling fork, one and a half miles above the last entry (20 wt) John Kinney's entry of 1052 acres to include an improvement of Randolph Spiers."—That on the said tenth day of July 1792, Cornelius Hoagland made the following entry: "Cornelius Hoagland enters upon a treasury warrant, on the South side of the Rolling fork, about four and a half miles above the preceding entry (20 wt) Charles Huff's entry to include three improvements of Anderson's, Samuel Humphrey's and Tidman Campion's."—And whereas, the testimony respecting the improvement of John Bentley, called for in the said Philip's entry, depends upon persons now living and my entries aboveof record of 500 and 1052 acres to include on Philip's. And whereas, I am interested in the above entries, on the South side of the Rolling fork, about four and a half miles above the preceding entry (20 wt) Charles Huff's entry to include three improvements of Anderson's, Samuel Humphrey's and Tidman Campion's."—And whereas, the testimony respecting the three improvements of Anderson's, Samuel Humphrey's and Tidman Campion's, called for in Huff's entry, depends on persons now living. In order to perpetuate all the said testimony, I present from Hardin court in October last, an order appointing commissioners to take the depositions of such persons as I might judge proper, by virtue of an act of assembly entitled "An act to ascertain the boundaries of land for other purposes."—All whom it may concern are therefore directed to take notice, that attendance on the 8th of December next, at the court house the next day, and to continue from day to day until the business is finished, I shall myself or my agent, attend with the commissioners aforesaid, and sundry witnesses at the said John Bentley's improvement, on the Rolling fork, on the South side thereof, near the Yellow Banks; when and where I shall take the deposition of said witness in order to establish the same; and do such further acts thereas shall be necessary and as such as law directs; and also that I shall myself or my agent, attend with the said commissioners and sundry witnesses at the said John Bentley's improvement, on the North side of the Rolling fork, & about a mile above the above improvement of J. Bentley, on the ninth day of December next, between the hours of ten and twelve; and that I shall myself or by my agent, on the same ninth day of December, attend with the commissioners and sundry witnesses, at the said Joseph Anderson's, Samuel Humphrey's and Tidman Campion's several improvements, called for in Hoagland's aforesaid entry; when and where I shall take sundry depositions of witnesses, in order to perpetuate and establish the said several improvements, and do such further acts thereas shall be necessary and as the said law directs.

JOHN M' MILLIN:  
N. B. He takes in cloth at cap: Sharp's, in Woodford the first Tuesday in every month; also in Lexington at C. & H. Curnier's the second Tuesday in every month.

A PURSE  
WILL be run for in Daville on Wednesday the 20th of November, and to be continued the following day, tree for any horse or gelding 30s, and for ever aged horse, and a deduction of 10s, for every year under age, 3 years old a catch, 2 miles heats, the first day, and 1 mile the second, 1 guinea entrance the first day, and 2 dollars the second; every person failing to enter previous to the day of running pays double—the horse flat precisely at 11 o'clock.

TO BE LET  
FOR the term of three years, the plantation I formerly lived on, situated in the county of Mercer and on Chaplain's fork (between widow Harbinson's and Thomas Harbinson's) on the road leading from the Knob lick to Bairdton—near sixty acres well cleared, fifteen of which are set with timothy grass, four acres of an apple and peach orchard, with necessary buildings, and an excellent spring—

for terms apply to Samuel Ewing esq. living near the premises.

W. M. M'BRAYERS.

1/6s

W. M. M

# KENTUCKY GAZETTE

NUMBER 10.]

Saturday, November 19, 1796.

[VOLUME X.

LEXINGTON:—PRINTED BY J. BRADFORD, ON MAIN STREET, WHERE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE RECEIVED AT 15<sup>0</sup> PER ANNUM.

## Foreign Intelligence.

### Italy.

ROME, July 30.

Since the departure of the French Princes for Albany, the ancient arms of France have been taken down from their place, as well as from every other public place in this city. Since the last regulations relative to the gold and silver in the churches, all the ecclesiastical bodies have rendered obedience to sovereign orders, having transmitted the same to the mint, when his holiness would not be excepted from his own edit, but has given up all his plate, though of the most exquisite workmanship; his example has been followed by several Cardinals, Princes, Prelates and other nobility.

### England.

LONDON, August 19.

The merchants of Dublin alarmed at the symptoms of hostility with Spain, have applied to the British government to know if it was safe to ship goods for that country, but they have not yet received an answer.

Dr. Schiller, the editor of the Imperial Frankfort Gazette, has received orders from the French Citizen Simon, Secretary of Legation of *Cassel*, to leave out in future the words "with the most gracious privilege of his majesty the Emperor," on the top of the journal, and to substitute "by permission of the Generals of the French Republic." The other Frankfort papers are to follow the same instructions.

August 29.

On the 28th inst. arrived at Poole, a cartel from Cherbourg, with prisoners. They bring an account that there are a great number of privateers at sea—they likewise say, that they are preparing all along the coast of France, for some important expedition, and that at Brest, and in its neighbourhood, there were 100,000 men assembled for the purpose of making a descent upon some part of England or Ireland.

An order has been sent by Government to the lord Lieutenant of counties in England and Wales, enjoining them to transmit with all possible speed an account of the number of men in their several counties, capable of bearing arms, distinguishing at the same time, their ages and occupations.—This return is supposed to be required preparatory to some measures for the increase of the national force.

A very sudden and unexpected blow has just been put to the further raising a new emigrant corps, supposed to have been destined for duty at Gibraltar or the West Indies.

Orders have been sent out, and a ship is actually dispatched from Gibraltar, to bring home Sir Gilbert Elliott and his suite from the island of Corsica, which is found to be untenable on the event of the total loss of Italy to our allies.

The French papers in general, of a recent date, seem with inveterate against the British ministry, and disfavour upon means for effecting an invasion of this country.—One of them asserts, that the period is approaching when the strength of a population of thirty-two millions is to be tried against eight, subjected to a king, and led in triumphs by a minister, the abhorrence of the human race.

According to letters from Stuttgart, we learn that the balloon which is attached to the army of the Rhine and Moselle, is about to be put forward from thence towards the Danube, to be used in examining the camps and entrenchments on the other side of that river.

Mr. Hammond was met by Sir Morton Eden's Chaplain, who arrived in town on Monday evening last, on the road to Berlin, where the king of Prussia now is. His mission has been noticed in the Paris papers. Le Barateau, on the supposition that it was immediately intended for the French Directory, states that it had been rejected. This intelligence, however,

must in all probability be premature, as there is every reason to suppose that the first object of Mr. Hammond is to have an interview with the king of Prussia, who by his artful policy has now erected himself into the character of a mediator of peace and arbitrator of the state of Germany.

September 13

A messenger was sent off to Vienna on Thursday, with the determination of our cabinet to propose terms of peace to the French Government.

His majesty, we are well assured is decidedly in favor of an immediate peace, and has expressed his determination to use every means in his power, to bring about that desirable object, with as little delay as possible.

We do not say that the French nation, or the Executive Directory, are averse from peace; but we are convinced that such a peace as ministers are ready to propose, they will spurn at with disdain, unless a most miraculous change may have taken place in the opinions of those who compose the cabinets of this country.—It is therefore suspected that Mr. Pitt himself expects no success from this attempt, and that he never would have made it with any other view than, if possible, a continuance of his own power.

Administration have already ordered the most expensive works, to fortify Dover Castle against the attempts of the French Republic. The works are begun—among them is a covered way from the Castle down into the town.—In Essex there are already mustered 11,000 men, viz. The 11th regiment, the rest militia corps.

September 16.

It was through the Danes, and not through the American minister, that a passport has been demanded for our minister going to Paris.

Yesterday morning, and not before,

an order of council was sent to the custom-house, ordering an embargo to be laid on all the Spanish ships in our ports.

This is a measure of retaliation on the orders given in Spain for stopping all English vessels in the ports of that kingdom. As, however, it may be erroneously reported as to the Spanish ships now in English ports, we have made particular enquiry, and find that the number does not exceed sixteen, the value of which is estimated at about 40,000. The value of British property in Spain is calculated at 400,000. The report of orders having been also given for reprisals on Spanish vessels, is without foundation, nor is it likely that any such will be issued, unless the court of Spain should set the example.

### SECOND DEFEAT OF JOURDAN.

Jourdan writes from Schweinfurt, dated August 31, and the following is a summary of his report:

General Berthoado having been forced to evacuate Nuremberg, and to abandon Lauff, the enemy occupied the latter, with such forces as rendered it impossible for Jourdan to force a passage through the only road which could be passed with facility—he, therefore, in the course of the night of the 7th and 8th, made a retreat, with an intention to retire behind Veesen, where he arrived through cross roads, the artillery and baggage finding great difficulty in advancing. General Berthoado having retired from Forchel, the right flank of Jourdan's army was uncovered, and the enemy behind him. General Kleber received from Nefech, and on the 9th, in compliance with orders, went on to Betschfein.

On the 10th the army retired behind Wissent, the left supported at Forchel, and the right at Ebermannstadt. On the 11th, being informed that a large body of the enemy was at Burg Eberach, and had pushed their patrols as far as Bamberg, where Ernouff was a momentary prisoner, Jourdan pushed forward, a part of his army passed on to the left bank of the Rednitz, and the rest constructed bridges over the Main—at the same time the enemy pushed a large body of cavalry from Burg Eberach to Eltmann. On the 12th the army was in motion, and by a forced march arrived at Schweinfurt, from whence he dates,

after having forced the passage of Eltmann and Laurigen:—He adds, that he shall remain there until circumstances either allow him to advance or oblige him to fall back, having no longer such horrid defiles to pass, and having the power of retreating by Fulda on the Upper Rhine:—having then been seven days without communication, he was unacquainted with the movements of the army—during his retrograde movements he lost no artillery, and his army amidst all their difficulties had not testified the least chagrin. Sept 4th he writes again from Hamburgh, that the enemy passed the Meine on the 10th, and marched against Wurtzburg, the garrison of which place retired to the citadel:—this determined him to attack the enemy (the ground being more favorable than his former positions) and endeavor to deliver the garrison.—The enemy having formed the same design, they wished to turn him to the left, as he did them on the right, that he might secure Dettelbach and kilzenberg, the enemy's two points of retreat.

At eight o'clock in the morning the battle commenced. The enemy's cavalry appeared very much superior on the left wing, and threatened to cut off Jourdan; he therefore took the field to Bombach, the enemy's troops were behind the Ifer, those of Mercautier at Laudhur, every moment expecting the arrival of the reinforcements to the Archduke of Charles, who had several forces open on the Danube, among others, that of Ingoldstadt, whose bridge he possessed. On the 15th gen. Dufaix had orders to attack the head of the bridge, & force the enemy to pull it down, if possible. St. Cyr was ordered to push his outposts to Hamper and reconnoitrore Friedberg. Ferino was to approach Munich, which place had occupied since the 10th, in taking which position the 4th regiment of dragoons had taken 80 horses and as many men. At the moment these attacks were made, the enemy, who had marched all night, attacked at day-break, the out posts of the left wing: they repulsed it whilst the troops which had marched to Ingoldstadt, returned. They left there only a body of flankers under general Delmas, who was at the same time attacked, and who repulsed the enemy. The vanguard fell back in good order as far as Hangelburg and Capel St. Gari. The enemy's cavalry continued their fire, notwithstanding the dreadful havoc which the artillery of the Republic made on their ranks.—The first regiment of Carabiners and the sixth of Chasseurs, charged the cavalry with great bravery in flank, and drove part of them into a marsh where they took too horse. Another part were obliged to pass under the fire of the 4th brigade. A battalion of the 6th, then attacked the heights of Capel St. Gari, took a howitzer and a wagon, and dislodged the enemy, who, repulsed at all points were obliged to retire, which the night obliged them to do, with no other loss than 500 prisoners, but leaving the field of battle covered with men and horses, their loss in killed, wounded and prisoners being at least 1800.—These advantages would enable the army of the Saar and Menste again to act on the offensive (which Jourdan himself expected

ed, as stated in his report).—The centre of the army could not have any part in the action; the officers sent to announce the attack having lost his way, and the contrary winds prevented them from hearing the cannonade.—These circumstances were very favorable, as Moreau could have detached a body of 12,000 men, which would have entirely dispersed them. The troops, though inferior to the enemy, performed prodigies of valor.—Provisions were plentiful, they have taken near 40,000 flocks of grain, hay, and straw, and the ovens of the enemy, which they have not been able to destroy.

### France.

PARIS, August 19.

Letters from Venice state, that the Senate, after being formed in Grand Council, to which the French Minister was called, resolved and decreed as follows:

"The Republic of Venice shall pay to the French Republic five millions of ducats. It shall raise an army of 30,000 men, it shall equip a squadron, which, in concert with the said army, it shall take from the house of Austria. Trieste, Brune, Fricolin, and the canons of their jurisdiction, to be added to the Venetian States."

Count Coloredo, the great Chamberlain of the Emperor, is just now reported, arrived yesterday evening in the capital, for the purpose of negotiating a peace with the Directory.

The Germanic body has determined, on any terms, to make peace with the French Republic.

They write from Petersburgh, that the Russian army, after the capture of Derben, reduced four Provinces of Persia, and took possession of Benderabaff, a large and rich commercial city in the Persian Gulph, where they took an immense booty.

August 24.

We are assured that M. Lando, the Prussian minister at Paris, has received dispatches from Madrid, announcing, that the Court of Spain has declared war upon England, and that the English Ambassador has in consequence left Madrid, carrying with him the Spanish manifesto, which contains sixty-three articles of complaint!

The value of the Austrian magazines which have fallen into our hands from the banks of the Sieg to Wurzburg, amounts to forty millions of florins.

Nothing can be more certain, than that negotiations are opened between France, Austria and the Empire, for the purpose of effecting a General Peace, with all the powers on the continent. It is also certain that the conditions of this peace will be dictated by the French Republic, and that they will be such as will take from our enemies the power of disturbing us for a long time to come.—The king of Prussia plays a great part in the negotiation of the Princes of the Empire with France. It is he who has detached them one by one from the interests of the House of Austria. This was the object of his journey, and his conferences at Pyrmont, whence we now learn that Frederic William is returned to Berlin.

September 1.

In the Secret Committee of the Council of Five Hundred, the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, between France and Spain, was read. It is no other than the Family Compact, under a new form, and accommodated to present circumstances. It is agreed that which ever of the two powers shall be attacked, the other shall immediately furnish fifteen sail of the line, eighteen thousand foot and six thousand cavalry to the aid of ally. The vessels shall act either separately or united, at the will of the power which demands alliance. The 18th article imports that it is particularly against the English that these united forces are to act. This treaty may therefore be regarded as a declaration of war on the part of Spain against England.

This treaty which was signed at Ma-

Grid by General Perignon and the Prince of Peace, was referred to a special committee.

General Scherer has been appointed to the command of the army which is to enter Portugal, and to re-unite that English kingdom with the Spanish territory. This army is to consist of 25,000 men, and has already received its orders of departure.—Thus Spain is about to resume her ancient limits. The Queen of Portugal will parake of the fate of the Pretender; or, if she is wise, will accept of a handsome pension, and a lodging in the Escorial.

Preparations are making with the greatest activity in the Western departments for a descent on England; 40,000 names are already enrolled for that purpose. Every thing goes on with the greatest zeal, and every citizen is animated with the utmost courage and the most lively impatience.

September 6.

The treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, with Spain, has been approved by the Council of Five Hundred, and is now before that of the Ancients.

Letters from Brussels say, that the siege of Mentz is every day productive of new actions. The cannon is heard there night and day. Since their famous sortie, the garrison has always been repulsed, and the besiegers every day receive new reinforcements.

PROCLAMATION  
Of the General in Chief of the Army of  
Italy.

Head Quarters of Castiglione, 19th  
Thermidor, (Aug. 6) 4th Year.

SOLDIERS,  
You have conquered Italy a second time! in five days you have gained two pitched battles, and in five inferior actions, you have taken fifteen thousand prisoners, three Generals, eighty pieces of cannon, two hundred wagons, and six flags of colours.—these fierce Hungarians, triumphant last year on the Rhine, are now in your chains, or fly before you. You have crushed in an instant the principal enemy of the Republic. So many high exploits ought not to make you proud, but to inspire you with confidence; they ought to teach you never to count your enemies, however numerous they may be. The conquerors of Lodi, of Lonati, of Castiglione, ought to attack and destroy them.—You renew the boasted examples of Marathon and Platea: like the brave Greek Phalanxes, the brigades of the army of Italy shall be immortal.—Receive then, Soldiers, the mark of the satisfaction of your General; it only precedes that of the whole country, and of rising posterity.—Brave soldiers, you always impetuous in combats, and vigilant on your posts. Death shrinks trembling from the agile and resolutely brave; how often have you marched to meet it; how often have you seen it fly before you, and enter the hostile ranks! It often overtakes the dastard, but never strikes the brave till his hour is come.

BUONAPARTE.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief of the Army of Italy, to the Executive Directory, dated Brescia, 27 Thermidor (Aug. 14) 14.

"I have received, with gratitude, Citizens Directors, the fresh testimony of your esteem, which you have given me by your letter of the 13th instant. I do not know what the Gentlemen Journalists mean to do with me; they have attacked me at the same time with the Austrians; you have silenced them by the publication of your letter—I have completely beaten the Austrians, so that hitherto these double attempts of our enemies have proved equally abortive.

"BUONAPARTE."

ARMY OF THE RHINE AND MOSELLE.  
Head Quarters at Merkingen, 27th Thermidor (Aug. 14) 14 Year.

"We yesterday gave a drubbing to the army of the Prince of Conde.—They attacked us at two o'clock in the morning; our advanced guard was surprised, but the whole van, under the command of Abbattucci, was soon under arms. Our light artillery was so well directed, that 500 Condeans remained dead on the field.

"I saw them yesterday; it was a shocking sight, the whole field strewn with dead men, most of them having belonged to the Noble Chasseurs, to the Chevalier de la Couronne, and the Legion of Mirabeau. A General

Officer, the *évide-vant* Marquis de Goulet, died of his wounds at Mindelheim; the Duke de Engelin had his horse killed; almost all our volunteers took Crosses of the order of St. Louis; and if matters go on in the same manner, we shall soon have as many knights of that order among our own soldiers, as there are among the emigrants. The army of Conde abandoned to us the field of battle, and retreated behind Mindelheim, on the road to Augsburg, where I hope we shall soon arrive.

"Our loss is considerably inferior to that of the enemy. It was the artillery which made the havoc, and they hardly had any.

"S. L. BARBIER."

AUSTRIAN NETHERLANDS.

BRUSSELS, August 12.

Among the baggage taken by the French troops about Wurzburg, was that of the Imperial convoy at the court of the Prince-bishop; all the plate belonging to the churches and to the former Prince-bishop of Liege, and a great quantity of effects which the religious houses in Belgium had sent into Germany as a place of safety.

The town of Frankfort not having discharged the second third of their contribution, within the time prescribed, the French have just seized fifteen new hostages from amongst the most respectable citizens, who are to be sent to join their brethren at Cologne.

The siege of the fortresses of Ehrenbreitstein still continues. The parapets are in a state of forwardness, notwithstanding the dreadful fire of the garrison. The town of Coblentz has suffered by the fall of bombs and cannon balls; and the inhabitants are in fear of being exposed to still greater dangers. The other day the besiegers sent up a balloon to reconnoitre the interior part of the fortress. The day before yesterday the French emigrants of the Legion of Choiseul, were guillotined in the Great Square in this town. They were all young men of genteel appearance. One of them only faintly at the foot of the scaffold; the other five displayed an invincible firmness. One of these smiled when the sentence of death was read.

August 19.

The head quarters of the army of the Sambre and Meuse were removed to Bamberg immediately after the last successes obtained over the Austrians. Not a day passes without an action, maintained with a degree of fury bordering on despair. The splendid successes of the armies of the Republic are purchased with torrents of blood of their bravest warriors. We understand that the French have entered the imperial town of Nuremberg, the suburbs of which the Prussians occupy, agreeable to the *law of the struggle*.—It must be owned, that this is one of the strangest occurrences in the wonderful history of this dreadful war.

GERMANY.

HANOVER, August 19.

The Prussian armies are in motion; Couriers from Berlin and London incessantly arrive, and often meet at the Governor's, to whom they deliver their dispatches. This circumstance induces a belief, that great and speedy changes will take place in the German Empire.

It is *well* that Great Britain will suffer the King of Prussia to take possession of Hamburg and Bremen, as well as of the administration of Hanover, on condition that he shall cede a part of this last territory to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel. There can be no doubt but that England, for its own protection, requires something in return from the King of Prussia, which the latter cannot perform without incurring the hatred of a great Power. It is true that William the H. may, without the support of England, make himself master of the towns above-mentioned; but his object being to extend his trade by sea, it is his interest to be on good terms with Great Britain. He, therefore, is placed between Scylla and Charybdis.

PROSPECT OF PEACE.

From a London Ministerial Paper.

The indirect attempt of Ministers to negociate with the French Republic, having failed, we are happy to hear

that, waving every little party consideration of etiquette on a business so seriously momentous, they have, with much wisdom and propriety, finally determined to meet the question of War or Peace, in the most fair, open, and honorable manner, unaided, or rather unembarrassed, by the intervention of any other Power. Mr. Hammond's interview with the King of Prussia, although it did not produce the advantages which were expected to result from it, nevertheless enabled that Gentleman to ascertain one very material and important fact—namely,

"That the French Government, had not the smallest objection to treat with this country—but that, for the purpose of supporting their Constitution in the eyes of their country, and of proving to all Europe the ample consolidation of the Republic, any proposition the British Government might make on the subject of Peace, must be made in a direct unequivocal manner to the Directory itself."

In consequence of this intimation, the Cabinet immediately proceeded to deliberate on the question; and, after considerable debate, it was at length decided that an Accredited Agent should be sent immediately to Paris, invested with all the necessary powers for opening a negotiation with the Executive Directory, and empowered to submit to them such terms as our Ministry are willing to agree to, for the purpose of restoring peace to Europe. Those terms are already drawn up.—We are well assured they have been dictated with sincerity, and that they are at once so liberal, wise, and honourable, as to afford the most rational ground of hope that they cannot fail to produce the most favorable impression, not only upon the members of the French Government, but upon the French Nation at large, especially when it is considered that the Executive Directory (owing to the present ruined state of their finances, and the distressed condition of their armies, independent of the recent check they have experienced in Germany) must be anxious to bring the War to speedy termination, as either of the Powers with whom they have to contend. Of the nature of the propositions, we are not yet correctly informed—but it has been hinted to us from a quarter of the greatest respectability, that the grand basis of the negotiation is likely to be, a restoration of all our conquests in the West Indies during the war, and a formal cession of the whole of the conquered territories on the left bank of the Rhine.—The enemy, on their part, to evacuate the Milanese, and all the other countries of Italy now in their power. The person whom Ministers have made choice of to carry into execution this important object, is the Hon. Thomas Grenville, a Gentleman of acknowledged abilities in the diplomatic line, and every way qualified for the weighty trust, &c. &c.

AMERICAN INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, October 16.

The following is an extract of a letter from an American gentleman at Bourdeaux, dated 2nd August, 1796.

"There is a report that peace is concluded with the Emperor; I do not much for its authenticity. They are certainly treating a second time, and I believe, will now agree upon terms—I hope it will be soon, and the peace, general; Europe wants it much."

Peace (says an English paper) seems to be out of the question, as the terms insisted on by France are a restriction to forty sail of the line, with the cession of Jamaica and Gibraltar; that the war to be carried on in future must be a vigorous sea-war, and no other; and that orders were already given to bombard all refractory ports in the Mediterranean."

OCTOBER 20.

WAR BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SPAIN.

On Tuesday Capt. Smith, in the ship *Sanfom*, arrived from London. On the twenty-fifth Sept. Capt. Smith spoke the British frigate *Phebe*, one of Sir Edward Pellew's squadron, the Captain of which informed him that he had before captured a Spanish vessel and sent into Falmouth. This, however, must have been done on conjecture of a war; for it was not until the 15th of Sept. that the embargo was laid on Spanish vessels in England.—By this arrival we have London papers to the 16th of September.

PHILADELPHIA October 18.

John Trumbull, Esq. of Connecticut, is elected the fifth Commissioner for settling the Speculation on the Commerce of the United States with Great Britain.

A Gentleman in this City has received a letter from his Correspondent at Paris, dated Aug. 10, which informs in substance, that the late decree of the French Government respecting neutral vessels, was suspended, and probably never would be carried into execution—that the depredations on the American commerce by French cruisers in the West Indies, was not authorized by the Government and done without their knowledge, and that satisfaction would be made for the losses thereby sustained.

A letter of which the following is a copy, has been received by Elias Vander Horst, Consul of the United States of America at Biskol, (England) from Fulwar Skipwith, Esq. American Consul at Paris, dated August 1.

SIR,

Since my last of the 3d inst. I have received a written letter from the Vice Consul at Marieville of the 2nd of July, advising that the master of the *Danifa* vessel, who brought over the Americans from Algiers, has written him that the Bey of Tunis has delivered up the American schooner *Eliza*, mentioned in my last, Mr. Barlow having effected a treaty previous to her capture I believe, therefore, that our vessels have now nothing to fear in the Mediterranean.

The following is an extract of a letter from Joseph M. Yznard, Consul of the United States at Cadiz to the Secretary of State dated 25th August, 1796.

"In consequence of orders from Court, all the English vessels in this harbour have been embargoed; the rudders taken off and conveyed up to Puntales, the inward port of the Bay. Similar orders have of course been sent to all the other sea-port towns in Spain. This unexpected event has greatly damped the spirits of the people; all has this day been confusion. Not a single negotiation has been made in this great commercial city, and government notes, which on the 20th were at 16 per centum lrs, have risen up to 18 per centum lrs."

OCTOBER 21.

The following important commercial letter was transcribed by the American Ambassador, in London, Mr. King, to the American Consul, Mr. Johnson, on the 10th ult.

"18, Baker Street, Sept. 10.

"DEAR SIR,  
"I have just received a letter from Monroe, dated Paris, Aug. 28, in which he informs me, that in consequence of the publication in the *Gazettes*, of the letter from the Minister of Foreign Affairs to M. Barthélémy, the Ambassador at Bâle, he had applied for information, whether orders were issued for the seizure of neutral vessels, and had been informed, that no such order was issued, in case the British government did not authorize the seizure of our vessels."

"Supposing that this information might be useful to those concerned in our commerce, I have not delayed in communicating it to you, and with you to be so obliging as to let it be known to such of our countrymen concerned in commerce, as you may meet with.

"I am, &c.

"RUFUS KING.  
"John Johnson, Esq.  
"Consul of the United States  
"of America."

ANECDOTE.

A Stoemaker, who had a vote in the election of members of Parliament, in England, went constantly to a house of entertainment that was opened on the site of one of the candidates, where meat and liquors were very liberally furnished. When the election came on, Crispin gave his vote against the gentleman, on whose side he had all along eaten and drank; and being reproached for baseness of his conduct, he burst into laughter, and said, "Ever *affili* you line, quarter upon the enemy; I say, quarter upon the enemy."

TAKEN up by the subscriber, living in Shelby county, near the mouth of Simpson's creek, a white Mare, about fourteen hands high, about ten years old, branded on the near buttock and shoulder G, long tail, appraised to 14.

FRANCIS CUNNINGHAM.

July 19.